NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE DRY BONES. THE RESCRICTORY OF THE SOUTH HOW TO MEST.

By HISTOR ROWAN HELDER, of North Carolina 12mo.

P. Got. New York: Burdick Brothers

This book is a most noticeable echo to the cry pecently raised in the Missouri Legislature and so comptly responded to by the late municipal elec-Mon in St. Louis, on behalf of the rights and intercots of the laboring white men of the S'aveholding States. It is aptly described on its concluding page as "the voice of the non-slaveholding whites of the South through one identified with them by interest, by feeling, by position." Fortunate indeed these non-slaveholding whites are (espesially considering the deep degradation and oppressive igporance in which they have been so long held) that they should have found such a spokesman -one who atters no stammering, hesitating nor uncertain mother tongue, who speaks as well from a long study and full knowledge of his subject as from profound convictions, and in whose vocabulary the words fear and doubt seem to have no place.

The writer announces himself on his title-page as a North Carolinian. We gather from references to himself dropped in different parts of his book, that he was born some twenty-seven years ago, "of a family whose home had been in the valley of the Yadkin for nearly a century and a half;" that he is a Southerner by instinct and by all the influences of thought, habit and kindred," still entertaining " the desire and fixed purpose to reside permasently within the limits of the South," and that he new hails from Salisbury, in North Carolina. That, although the son of a parent who while he lived was "a considerate and merciful slaveholder," yet many a long Summer day he has personally "plowed, hoed and barrowed" on his father's farm, two and a half miles west of Mocksville, the county seat of Davie County, and that without ever having suffered a sun-stroke. He did suffer, however, from the want of the means of education, which contributes so much to keep the laboring whites of the South in their present degradation; but by the light of the pine knots which the paternal seres abundantly produced, he improved the long Winter evenings in poring over some "half-dozen old books" which, "by hook or by crook, had found their way into the neighborhood;" while the whole contents and style of his own book abundantly preve that where there is a will there is a way, and that excellent English may sometimes be learned and a great stock of valuable information be laid up without the help of schools or a master. The result of Mr. Helper's studies, personal ex-

periences, observations at home and elsewhere in the Slave States, is, "that Slavery is a great moral, social, civil and political evil-a dire enemy to true wealth and national greatness, and an atrocious crime against both God and man; and in the second place, that it is a paramount duty which we Ci. e., the people of the South) owe to heaven, to the earth, to America, to humanity, to our posterity, to our consciences and to our pockets to adopt effectual and judicious measures for its immediate abolition." Having reached this conclusion, and totally setting at naught the reign of terror and censorship of opinion and the press which has so long prevailed at the South, he does not besitate distinctly and explicitly to avow and maintain itand such is the object of his book. But we will let him speak for himself:

MR. HELPER AN ABOLITIONIST.

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Reared amid the institution of Slavery, believing it to be wrong both in principle and in practice, and having seen and felt its evil influences upon individuals, communities and States, we deem it a duty, no less than a privilege, to enter our protest against it, and to use our most stremous efforts te overture and abolish it! Then we are an abolitionist? Yes! not merely a Free-Soiler, but an abolitionist in the fullest sense of the term. We are not only in favor of keeping Slavery out of the Territories, but, carrying our opposition to the institution a step further, we here unhesitatingly declare ourselves in favor of its immediate and unconditional abolition in every State in this confederacy where it now exists! Pa-State in this confederacy frictism makes us a Free Soiler; State pride makes us an emancipationist; a profound sense of duty to the South makes us an abolitionist; a reasonable degree of fellow-feeling for the negro makes us a coloniza-tionist. With the Free-State men in Kansas and Nebraska, we sympathize with all our heart. We love the whole country, the great family of States and Territories, one and inseparable, and would have the word Laberty cograved as an appropriate Territories, one and inseparable, and would have the word Laberty cograved as an appropriate and truthful motto on the escutcheon of every member of the confederacy. We love freedom, we hate Slavery, and rather thus give up the one or submit to the other, we will forfeit the pound of flesh nearest our heart. Is this sufficiently explicit and categorical? If not, we hold ourselves in readiness at all times, to return a prompt reply to any proper question that may be propounded.

THE AVOWAL OF ABOLITION PRINCIPLES A SA-CRED DUTY.

CRED DUTY.

The first and most sacred duty of every Southerser, who has the honor and the interest of his country at heart, is to declare himself an unqualified and uncomproming abolitionist. No conditional or half-way declaration will avail; no mere threatening demonstration will succeed. With those who desire to be instruential in bringing about the triumph of liberty over Stavery, there should be neither evasion, varillation, nor equivocation. We should listen to no modifying terms or compromises that may be proposed by the proprietors of the unprofitable and ungodiy institution. Nothing short of the complete abolition of Slavery can save the South from felling into the vortex of utter rain. Too long have we yielded a submissive obedience to the tyrannical domination of an inflated oligarchy; too long have we submitted to their unjust and savage exactions. Let us now wrest from them the scepter of power, establish liberty and equal rights throughout the land, and henceforth and forever guard our legislative halfs from the pollutions and usurpations of Pro-Slavery demagogues.

tions of Pro-Slavery demagogues.

A ROUGH ROAD TO TRAVEL.

That we shall encounter opposition we consider as certain; perhaps we may even be subjected to insult and violence. From the conceited and cruel oligarchy of the South, we could look for nothing less. But we shall shrink from no responsibility, and do nothing unbecoming a man; we know how to repel indignity, and if assaulted, shall not fail to make the blow recoil upon the aggresser's head. The road we have to travel may be a rough one, but no impediment shall cause us to failer in our course. The line of our duty is aleastly defined, and it is our intention to follow it faithfully, or cie in the attempt. fully, or die in the attempt.

fully, or cie in the attempt.

But thanks to heaven, we have no eminous forebodings of the result of the contest now pending between Liberty and Slavery in this confederacy.
Though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet,
our vision is sufficiently penetrative to divine the fufurers far as to be able to see that the "peculiar
institution" has but a short, and, as heretofore, inglerious existence before it. Time, the righter of every
arrong, is ripening events for the desired consummaaion of our labors and the fulfillment of our cherished
hopes. Each revolving year brings nearer the inevitable crise. The sooner it comes the better; may
heaven, through our humble efforts, hasten its advent.

In this great work of delivering the South from

In this great work of delivering the South from the curse of Slavery, our author expects but little aid from the slaveholders, whom, fellowing the sensus of 1850, he sets down at about 350,000. On his opinion, however, based on his own observations, the number of slave-hirers, who are not slave owners, but who are also included in the above number, should be set down at 150,000 at the least. Of them he thinks little better than of the slaveholders. Of the great body of the slavebolders, of their character, their crimicality, and So hopelesanese of any robustary abdication on

their part, he speaks with scarcely less plainness and severity then Mr. Garrison himself. At the same time, he distinctly recognizes and expressly excepts from these censures a small class of "respectable slaveholders," by which he states himself to mean "any alaveholder who admits the injustice and inhumanity of Slavery, and who is not averse to the discussion of measures for its speedy and total extinction." Such slaveholders he claims as virtually on his side, that is, on the side of the non-slaveholding whites, with whom they may very well be classed; and he regards them as standing on totally different ground from " the Pro-Slavery proprietor who engages in the traffic, and becomes an aider and abetter of the institution from sheer turpitude of heart." In reference to this subject he thus explains who he means

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOUTH. And here, by the way, we may as well explain whom we refer to when we speak of gentlemen of the South. We say, therefore, that, deeply impressed with the conviction that Slavery is a great social and political evil—a sin and a crime in the follest sense-whenever we speak of gentlemen of the South, or of gentlemen as whenever we shall be sufficient to the south or of gentlemen as whenever we shall be south or of gentlemen as well as the south of the south or of gentlemen as well as the south of the south whenever we speak of gentlemen of the South, or of gentlemen any where, or at whatever time, or in whatever connection we may speak of gentlemen, we seldem allude to slaveholders, for the simple reason that, with few exceptions, we cannot conscientiously recognize them as gentlemen. It is only in those rare instances where the crime is mitigated by circumstances ever which the slaveholder has had no control, or where he himself, convinced of the impropriety, the folly and the wickedness of the institution, is anxious to abolish it, that we can sincerely apply to him the sacred appellation in question—an appellation which we would no sooner think of applying to a Pro-Stacery slaveholder, or any other Pro-Slavery man, than we would think of applying it to a Border-Ruffian, a thief, or a murderer. Let it be understood, however, that the rare instances of which we speak are less rare than many persons may suppose. We are personally acquainted with several slaveholders in North that the rare instances of which we speak are less rare than many persons may suppose. We are per-sonally acquainted with several slaveholders in North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, who have unreservedly assured us that they were dis-gusted with the institution, and some of them went so far as to say they would be glad to acquiesce in the provision of a statute which would make it obligatory on them all to manumit their slaves, without the far as to say they would be glad to acquiesce in the provision of a statute which would make it obligatory on them all to manumit their slaves, without the smallest shadow or substance of compensation. These, we believe, are the sentiments of all the respectable and patriotic slaveholders who have eyes to see, and see—ears to hear, and hear; who, perceiving the impoverishing and degrading effects of Slavery, are unwilling to entail it on their children, and who, on account of their undeviating adhereace to truth and justice, are, like the more intelligent non-slaveholders, worthy of being regarded as gentlemen in every sense of the term. Such slaveholders were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious Virginians, who, in the language of the great chief himself, declared it among their "first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law." The words embraced within this quotation were used by Washington, in a letter from which we shall quote more freely hereafter; and we think his emphatic use of the participle abolish, at that early day, is proof positive that the abolish, at that early day, is proof positive that the glorious "Father of his Country" is entitled to the first place in the calendar of primitive American Abo-Of the great mass of the slaveholders, of whom he

speaks as "a body who have shocked the civilized world by their barbarous conduct, and from whose conceited and presumptuous ranks are selected the officers who do all the legislation, town, county, State and National, for (against) five millions of poor outraged whites, and three millions of enslaved negroes," he expresses the following explicit

SLAVEHOLDERS NO BETTER THAN THIEVES AND MURDERERS.

We mean precisely what our words express, when we say we believe thieves are, as a general rule, less amenable to the moral law than slaveholders; and here is the basis of our opinion: Ordinarily, thieves wait until we acquire a considerable amount of property, and then they steal a dispensable part of it; but they deprive ne one of physical liberty, nor do they fetter the mind; slaveholders, en the contrary, by slinging to the most barbarous relie of the most barbarous age, bring disgrace on themselves, their neighbors and their country; depreciate the value of their own and others lands, degrade labor, discourage energy and progress, prevent non-slaveholders from accumulating wealth, curtail their natural rights and privileges, doom their children to ignorance and all its attendant evils, rob the negroes of their freedom, throw a damper on every species of manual and intellectual enterprise that is not projected under their own roofs and for their own advantage, and, by other means equally at variance with the principles of justice, shough but an insignificant fractional part of the population, they constitute themselves the sole arbiters and legislators for the entire South. Not merely so; the their rarely steals from more than one man out of an handled the slaveholder defrauds ninety and nine. their rarely steals from more than one man out of an hundred; the slaveholder defrauds ninety and nine, and the hundredth does not escape him. Again, thieves steal trifles from rich men; slaveholders optheir poverty. Thieves practice deceit on the wise: slaveholders take advantage of the ignorant. We contend, moreover, that slaveholders are more

shaveholders take advantage of the ignorant.

We contend, moreover, that slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers. We know all slaveholders would not wilfully imbue their hands in the blood of their fellow-men; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that all slaveholders are under the shield of a perpetual license to murder. This license they have issued to themselves. According to their own infamous statutes, if the slave raises his hand to ward off an unmerited blow, they are permitted to take his life with impunity. We are personally acquainted with three ruffians who have become actual murderers under circumstances of this nature. One of them killed two negroes on one occasion, the other two have murdered but one each. Neither of them has ever been subjected to even the preliminaries of a trial; not one of them has ever been arrested; their own private explanations of the homicides exculpated them from all manner of blame in the premises. They had done nothing wrong in the eyes of the community. The negroes made an effort to shield themselves from the fertures of a merciless flaggelation, and were shot dead on the spot. Their murderers still live and are treated as honorable members of society! No matter how many slaves or free negroes may witness the perpetration of these atrocious homicides, not one of them is ever allowed to lift up his voice in behalf of his murdered brother. In the South, negroes, whether bond or free, are never, under any circumstances, permitted to atter a syllable under oath, except for or against dered brother. In the South, negroes, whether bond or free, are never, under any circumstances, permitted to utter a syllable under oath, except for or against persons of their own color; their testimony against white persons is of no more consequence than the idle zephyr of the Summer.

It is to enlighten the ignorance not merely of the pon-slaveholders, but of the slaveholders themselves, as to the comparative position of the North and South in respect to agriculture, that the efforts of the author are first directed. For this purpose he employs as heavy artillery a series of comparative tables derived from the returns of the census-relieved, however, from anything like monotony or tedium by being interspersed with rolling volleys and dashing charges of argument and rhetoric. From this part of the book, which is exceedingly well put, we have room but for the following:

well put, we have room but for the following:

The QUESTION STATED.

To undeceive the people of the South, to bring them to a knowledge of the inferior and disreputable position which they occupy as a component part of the Union, and to give prominence and popularity to shose plans which, if adopted, will elevate us to an equality, socially, morally, intellectually, industrially polifically and financially, with the most flourishing and refined nation in the world, and, if possible, to place us in the van of even that, is the object of this work. Sixveholders, either from ignorance or from a willful disposition to propagate error, contend that the South has nothing to be ashamed of, that Slavery has proved a blessing to her, and that her superfority over the North in an agricultural point of view makes amends for all her shortcomings in other respects. On the other hand, we contend that many years of continual blushing and severe penance would not suffice to cancel or annul the shame and disgrace that justly attack to the South in consequence of Slavery—the direct evil that 'er beful the land; that the South bears nothing like even a respectable approximation to the North in navigation, commerce or manufactures, and that, contrary to the opinion entertained by ninety-nine hundredths of her people, she is far behind the Free States in the only thing of which the has ever dared to boast—agriculture.

There are five Southerners who will not be astonished at the disclosures of these statistical compari-

There are him Southerners who will not be asten-ished at the disclosures of these statistical compari-sors between the Free and the Slave States. That the astonishment of the more intelligent and patriotic non-slaveholders will be raingled with indignation, is no more than we embedgate. We confere cur swp

surprise and deep chaggin at the result of our investigations. Until we examined into the matter, we thought and hoped the South was really ahead of the North in one particular, that of agriculture; but outhoughts have been changed and our hopes frustrated, for instead of finding ourselves the possessors of a single advantage, we behold our dear native South stripped of every laurel, and sinking deeper and deeper in the depths of poverty and shame; while, at the same time, we see the North, our successful rival, extracting and absorbing the few elements of wealth yet remaining among us, and rising higher and higher in the scale of fame, fortune and invulnerable power. Thus our disappointment gives way to a feeling of intense mortification, and our soul involuntarily, but justly, we believe, cries out for retribution against the trencherous, slave-driving legislators, who have so basely and unpatriotically neglected the interests of their poor white constituents and bargained away the rights of posterity.

We come now to the great question, discussed in the second chapter, How Slavery can be abol-

in the second chapter, How Slavery can be abolished. Upon this subject our author's views exbibit the same downright and positive character with the parts of his book already considered. He admits that this is a case in which "stubborn realities are to be dealt with." Yet "be can see no reason why North Carolina in her sovereign capacity may not with equal case and success do what forty-five other States of the world have done within the last forty-five years." He sees no reason why Virginia may not do in 1859 what New-York did in 1799, or why Tennessee or any other State may not do in or before 1860 what Massachusetts did in 1780. But, as he very justly observes, if anything of this sort is to be done,

IT MUST BE DONE BY THE NON-SLAVEHOLDERS.

The statesmen who are to abolish Slavery in Kentucky must be mainly and independently constituted by the non-slaveholders of Kentucky; so in every other slave State. Past experience has taught us the sheer folly of ever expecting voluntary justice from the slaveholders. Their illeit intercourse with the "mother of harlots" has been kept up so long, and their whole natures have, in consequence, become so deprayed, that there is scarcely a spark of honor or magnanimity to be found among them. As well might one expect to hear highwaymen clamoring for a universal interdict against traveling, as to expect slaveholders to pass laws for the abolition of Slavery. Under all the circumstances, it is the duty of the non-slaveholders to maik out an independent course for themselves, to steer entirely clear of the oligarchy, and to utterly contemn and ignore the many vile instruments of power, animate and inanimate, which have been so freely and so effectually used for their enslavement. Now is the time for them to assert their rights and liberties; never before was there such an appropriate period to strike for Freedom in the South.

Had it not been for the better sense, the purer patriotism, and the more practical justice of the non-slaveholders, the Middle States and New-England would still be gronning and groveling under the ponderous burden of Slavery: New-York would never have IT MUST BE DONE BY THE NON-SLAVEHOLDERS.

holders, the Middle States and New-England would still be grouning and groveling under the ponderous burden of Slavery; New-York would never have risen above the dishororable level of Virginia; Penn-sylvania, transpled beneath the iron heel of the black code, would have remained the unprogressive parallel of Georgia; Massachusetts would have continued till the present time and Heaven and heaver how much of Georgia; Massachusetts would not be the present time, and Heaven only knows how much longer, the contemptible cocqual of South Carolina.

Any claim of the slaveholders to compensation he totally rejects, on the ground that, as between them and the non-slaveholding whites, any claim of that sort on their part would be a great deal more than offset by the claim of the non-slaveholding landowners against them for depreciation in the value of their lands, caused by the introduction and maintenance of Slavery. Upon this subject, he presents some curious calculations. As between the slaveholders and the slaves, it is the slaves, he thinks, and not their holders, who ought to be compensated. These things premised, he presents the

PROGRAMME FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. First: Thorough Organization and Independent Political Action on the part of the Non-Slaveholding

Political Action on the part of the Non-Staveholding whites of the South.

Second: Ineligibility of Slaveholders—Never another vote to the Trafficker in Human Flesh.

Third: No Cooperation with Slaveholders in Politics—No Fellowship with them in Religion—No Affiliation with them in Society.

Fourth: No Patronage to Slaveholding Merchants—No Guestship in Slave-walking Hotels—No Fees to Slaveholding Lawyers—No Employment of Slaveholding Physicians—No Audience to Slaveholding Parsens.

Parsons.

Fifth: No Recognition of Pro-Slavery Men, except as Ruffians, Outlaws and Criminals.

Sixth: Abrupt Discontinuance of Subscription to Pro-Slavery Newspapers.

Seventh: The Greatest Possible Encouragement to

Seventh: The Greatest Possible Encouragement to Free White Labor.

Eighth: No more Hiring of Slaves by Non-Slave-holders.

Ninth: Immediate Death to Slavery, or if not immediate, unqualified Proscription of its Advocates during the Period of its Existence.

Tenth: A Tax of Sixty Dollars on every Slave-holder for each and every Negro in his Possession at

the present time, or at any intermediate time between now and the 4th of July, 1863—said Money to be Ap-plied to the transportation of the Blacks to Liberia, to their Colonization in Central or South America, or to their Comfortable Settlement within the Boundaries of ach and every Negro in hu

their Confortable Schement within the Detactable the United States.

Elerenth: An additional Tax of Forty Dollars per annum to be levied annually on every Slaveholder for each and every Negro found in his possession after the 4th of July, 1863—said Money to be paid into the hands of the Negroes so held in Slavery, or, in cases of death, to their next of kin, and to be used by them at their own ortion.

own option.

This, then, is the outline of our scheme for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States. Let it be acted upon with due promptitude, and, as certain as truth is mightier than error, iffeen years will not elapse before every foot of territory, from the mouth of the Delaware to the emboguing of the Rio Grande, will glitter with the jewels of freedom. Some time during this year, next, or the year following, let fliere be a general Convention of non-slaveholders from every Slave State in the Union, to deliberate on the momentous issues now pending. First, let them adopt measures for helding in restraint the diabolical excesses of the oligarchy; secondly, in order to cast off the thralldom which the infamous slave-power has fastened upon them, and as the first step necessary to be taken to regain the inalienable rights and hierties with which they were invested by Nature, but of which they have been divested by Nature, but of which they have been divested by the accursed dealers in human fieth, let them devise ways and means for the complete annihilation of Slavery; thirdly, let them put forth an equitable and comprehensive platform, fully defining their position, and inviting the active sympathy and cooperation of the millions of down-trodden non-slaveholders throughout the Southern and Southwestern States. Let all these things be done, not too hastily, but with calmness, deliberation, prudence, and circumspection; if need be, let the delegates to the Convention continue in session one or two weeks; only let their labors be wisely and thoroughly performed; let them, on Wednesday morning, present to the poor whites of the South a well-digested scheme for the reclamation of their ancient rights and percogatives, and, on the Thursday following, Slavery in the United States will be worth absolutely less than nothing; for then, beside being so vile and precarious that nobody will want it, it will be a lasting reproach to those in whose hands it is lodged. own option.

This, then, is the outline of our scheme for the aboli-

NO MORE SLAVEHOLDERS IN FEDERAL OFFICE.

With all our heart we hope and believe it is the full and fixed determination of a majority of the more intelligent and patriotic citizens of this Republic, that the Presidential chair shall never again be filled by a slavocrat. Safely may we conclude that the doom of the oligarchy is already scaled with respect to that important and dignified station; it now behooves is to resolve, with, equal firmness and effect, that, after a certain period during the next decade of years, no slaveholder shall occupy any position in the Calinet, that no slave-breeder shall be sent as a diplomatist to any foreign country, that no slave-driver shall be permitted to bring further disgrace on either the Senate or the House of Representatives, that the Chief Justices, Associate Justices and Judges of the several Courts, the Governors of the States, the members of the Legislatures, and all the minor functionaries of the land, shall be free from the heinous crime of ownership in man. NO MORE SLAVEHOLDERS IN FEDERAL OFFICE.

WHAT HAS SLAVERY DONE FOR THE SOUTH What has slavery done for the south? For the last sixty-eight years, slaveholders have been the sole and constant representatives of the South, and what have they accomplished? It requires but little time and few words to tell the story of their indiscreet and unhallowed performances. In fact, with what we have already said, gestures alone would suffice to answer the inquiry. We can make neither a more truthful nor emphatic reply than to point to our thinly inhabited States, to our fields despoiled of their virgin soil, to the despicable price of lands, to our unvisited cities and towas, to our vacant harbors and idle water-power, to the dreary absence of shipping and manufacturies, to our unpen-

sioned saldiers of the Revolution, to the millions of living monaments of ignorance, to the poverty of the whites, and to the wretchedness of the blacks.

What we want and must have, as the only sure means of attaining to a position worthy of sovereign States in this eminently progressive and utilitarian age, is an energetic, inteffigent, enterprising, virtuous, and uurhackled population; an untrammeled press and the Freedom of Speech. For ourselves, as white people, and for the negroes and other persons of whatever color or condition, we demand all the rights, interests and prerogatives that are guarantied to corresponding classes of mankind in the North, in England, in France, in Germany, or in any other civilized and enlightened country. Any proposition that may be offered conceding less than this demand, will be promptly and disdainfully rejected.

Applitional Reasons for Relieving Slave-WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS. ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR RELIEVING SLAVE-

and disdainfully rejected.

ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR RELIEVING SLAVEHOLDERS FROM OFFICE.

In addition to the reasons which we have already
assigned why no slavocrat should, in the future, be
elected to any office whatever, there are others that
deserve to be carefully cot sidered. Among these may
be mentioned the fibbreeding and the ruffianism of
slaveholding officials. Tedious indeed would be the
task to enumerate all the homicides, duels, assaults
and batteries, and other crimes, of which they are the
authors in the course of a single year. To the general
reader their career at the seat of Government is well
known; there, on frequent occasions, choking with
rage at seeing their wretched sophistries scattered to
the winds by the sound, logical reasoning of the champions of Freedom, they have overstepped the bounds
of common decency, vacated the chair of honorable
controversy, and, in the most brutal and cowardly
manner, assailed their unarmed opponents with
bludgeons, bowic knives and pistols. Compared with
some of their barbariems at home, however, their
frenzied enshaughts at the National Capital have been
but the simplest breaches of civil deportment; and it
is only for the purpose of avoiding personalities that
we now refrain from divulging a few instances of the
unparalleled atrocities which they have perpetrated
in legislative halls south of the Potomac. Nor is it
alone in the National and State Legislatures that they
substitute brute force for genteel behavior and acuteness of intellect. Neither court-houses nor public
streets, hotels nor private dwellings, rum-holes nor

ness of intellect. Neither court-houses nor public etreets, hotels nor private dwellings, rum-holes nor law-offices, are held sacred from their murderous conlaw-offices, are held sacred from their murderous con-ficts. About certain silly abstractions, that no practi-cal business man ever allows to occupy his time or attention, they are eternally wrangling: and thus it is that rencounters, duels, homicides, and other demon-strations of personal violence have become so popu-lar in all slaveholding communities. A few years of entire freedom from the cares and perplexities of pub-lable, would we have a doubt resulties or pubentire freedom from the cares and perpiezhes of public life, would, we have no doubt, greatly improve
both their manners and their morals; and we suggest
that it is a Christian duty, which devolves on the nonslaveholders of the South, to disrobe them of the
mantle of office, which they have so long worn with
disgrace to themselves, injustice to their constituents,
and ruin to their country.

A NEW PARTY IN THE FIELD.

Herceforth there are other interests to be consulted in the South, seide from the interests of negroes and slaveholders. A profound sense of duty incites us to make the greatest possible efforts for the abolition of Slavery; an equally profound sense of duty sells for a continuation of those efforts until the very last foe to Freedom shall have been utterly vanquished. To the summons of the righteous monitor within, we shall endeavor to prove faithful; no opportunity for inflicting a mortal wound in the side of Slavery shall be permitted to pass us unimproved. Thus, terrosengenderers of the South, we have fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose, no compromises to offer, nothing to retract. Frown, Sirs, fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union, nay, annihilate the solar system if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse, anything—de what you will, Sirs, you can neither foil nor intimidate me; our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to abolish Slavery, and, to help us God, abolish it we will! Take this to bed with you to night, Sirs, and think about it, dream over it, and let us know how you feel to-morrow morning.

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh chapters are made up of "Testimonies against Slavery," namely, Southern Testimony, Northern Testimony, Testimony of the Nations, Testimony of the Churches, Bible Testimony. These chapters are a quiver full of arrows, many of them old shafts, but still able to do the best service, especially when aimed, as in this case, from a bow of the stiffest and toughest, and by a marksman whose firm hand and steady aim makes him often hit the white.

Chapters seven and eight contain some addi tional statistics, brought to bear with great effect, and well flanked and supported by argument and

invective.

18 THE SOUTH TOO HOT FOR WHITE MEN?
Too hot in the South, and too unhealthy there—
white men "ean't stand it"—negroes only can endure
the heat of Southern climes! How often are our ears
insulted with such wickedly false assertions as these!
In what degree of latitude—pray tell us—in what degree of latitude—pray tell us—in what deorific for white men? Certainly in no part of the
United States, for in the extreme South we find a very
large number of non-slaveholding whites, over the
age of fifteen, who derive their entire support from
manual labor in the open fields. The sun, that bugbear of slaveholding demagogues, shone on more than age of fifteen, who derive their entire support from manual labor in the open fields. The sun, that bugbear of slaveholding demagogues, shone on more than one million of free white laborers, mostly agriculturists, in the Slave States in 1850, exclusive of those engaged in commerce, trade, manufactures, the mechanic arts and mining. Yet, notwithstanding all these instances of exposure to his wrath, we have had no intelligence whatever of a single case of coup de so-teil. Alabama is not too hot; sixty-seven thousand white sons of toil till her soil. Mississippi is not too hot; fifty-five thousand free white laborers are hopeful devotees of her out-door pursuits. Texas is not too hot; forty-seven thousand free white persons, males, over the age of fifteen, daily perform their rural vocations amid her unsheltered all.

It is stated on good authority that, in January, 1856, native ice, three inches thick, was found in Galveston Hay; we have seen it ten inches thick in North Carolina, with the mercury in the thermometer at two degrees below zero. In January, 1857, while the snow was from three to five feet deep in many parts of North Carolina, the thermometer indicated a degree of coldness seldom exceeded in any State in the Union—thirteen degrees below zero. The truth is, instead of its being too hot in the South for white men, it is too cold for negroes; and we long to see the day arrive when the latter shall have entirely recoded from their uncongenial homes in America, and given full and undivided place to the former.

WHITE WOMEN IN THE FIELD.

WHITE WOMEN IN THE PIELD.

white women. The pield.

Too hot in the South for white men! It is not too hot for white women. Time and again, in different counties in North Carolina, have we seen the poo white wife of the poor white husband, following him in the harvest-field from morning till night, binding up the grain as it fell from his cracle. In the immediate neighborhood from which we hail, there are not less than thirty young women, non-slaveholding whites, between the ages of fifteen and tweaty-five—some of whom are so well known to us that we could call them by name—who labor in the fields every Summer; two of them in particular, near neighbors to our mother, are in the habit of hiring themselves out during harvest-time, the very hottest season of the year, to bind wheat and oats—cach of them keeping up with the reaper; and this for the paltry consideration of twenty-five cents per dey.

That any respectable man—any man with a heart or a soul in his composition—can look upon these poor toiling white women without feeling indignant at that accurated system of Slavery which has entailed on them the miseries of poverty, ignorance, and degradation, we shall not do ourself the violence to believe. If they and their husbands, and their sons and daughters, and brothers and sisters, are not righted in some of the niere important particulars in which they have been wronged, the fault shall lie at other doors than our own. In their behalf, chiefly, have we written and compiled this work; and until our object shall have been extinguished, there shall be no abatement in our efforts to aid them is regaining the natural and inalienable prerogatives out of which they have been so infamously swindled. We want to see no more plowing, or hoeing, or raking, or grain binding, by white women in the Southern States; employment in cotton-mills and other factories would be far more profitable and congenial to them, and this they shall have been abolished.

Chapter IX—Facts and arguments by the way side—contains some interesting matter. We extract

Chapter IX-Facts and arguments by the way side-contains some interesting matter. We extract the following:

the following:

A RIGHT FEELING IN THE RIGHT QUARTER.

There is but one way for the oligarchy to perpetuate Slavery in the Southern States, and that is by perpetuating absolute ignorance among the non-slaveholding whites. This is quite impossible for them to do. God has scattered the seeds of knowledge throughout every pertion of the South, and they are, as might have been expected, beginning to take root in her fertile soil. The following extracts from letters which have been received since we commenced writing this work, will show how powerfully the spirit of Freedom is operating upon the minds of intelligent thinking mea in the Slave States.

A native and resident of one of the towns in Western North Carolina, under date of March 19, 1857, writes to us as follows:

"While patrolling a few nights ago I was foreibly struck with the truthfulness of the remarks contained in your last letter. Here I am, a poor but sober and industrious man, with a family dependent on the for support, and after I have finished my day's laber. I am compelled to walk the streets from nine in the evening till three in the morning, to restrain the rowing propensities of other people's 'property'—niggers Why should I thus be deprived of sleep that the slave-holder may slumber? I frankly acknowledge my indebtedness to you for opening my eyes upon this subject. The more I think and see of Slavery the more I detest it. " " I am becoming restless, and have been debating within my own mind whether I had not better emigrate to a Free State. " If I kve, I am determined to oppose Slavery somewhere—here or elsewhere. It will be impessible for me to keep my lips sealed much longer. Indeed, I sometimes feel that I have been remiss in my duty in not having opened them see now. But for the unfathomable ignorance that pervades the mass of the poor, deluded, Slavery-saddled whites around me, I would not suppress my sentiments another hour."

RATES OF WAGES AT THE SOUTH.

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Last Spring we made it our special business to ascertain the ruling rates of wages paid for labor, free and slave, in North Carokina. We found sober, energetic white men, between twenty and forty years of age, engaged in agricultural pursuits at a salary of \$34 per annum—including board only; negro men, slavos, who performed little more than half the amount of labor, and who were exceedingly sluggish, awkward and careless in all their movements, were hired out on adjoining farms at an average of about \$115 per annum, including board, clothing and medical attendance. Free white men and slaves were in the employ of the North Carolina Railroad Company; the former, whose services, in our opinion, were at least twice as valuable as the services of the latter, received only \$12 per month for every slave so employed. Industrious, tidy white girls, from sixteen to twenty years of age, had much difficulty in hiring themselves out as domestics in private families for \$40 per annum—board only included; negro wenches, slaves, of cowesponding ages, so ungraceful, stupid and fifthy that no decent man would ever permit one of them to cross the threshold of his dwelling, wear in brisk demand at from \$65 to \$70 per annum, inchang victuals, clothes and medical attendance. These are facts, and in considering them the students of polytical and social economy will not fail to arrive at conclusions of their own. Notwithstanding the greater density of population in the Free States, labor of every kind is, on an average, about one hundred per cent higher there than it is in the Slave States. This is another important fact, and one that every non-slaveholding white should keep registered in his mind.

After these copious extracts, our readers will be in the state of the population of the state

After these copious extracts, our readers will be inclined, we suspect, to the opinion that the South will not always lack a literature; that the Summer rains have fallen at last; that a new spirit is beginning to breathe over the South, and that the resurrection of the dry bones is at hand. It would indeed be strange, if the seed scattered by such a sower as Jefferson, assisted as he has been by so many Southern volunteers, who have prided themselves for the last three quarters of a century on being his faithful pupils, should not, at last, in spite of hungry devouring fowls of the air, of the stony places upon which so much of this good seed has fallen, of the heat of the Southern sun which has scorched and withered its precocious growth on spots where there was no deepness of earth, and of the thorns which have sprung up and choked itwe say it would be strange indeed if, throughout the broad expanse of the Slaveholding States, some good ground did not at length, as the season growth sets in begin to bring forth fruit, some thirty feld, some sixty feld, and some a hundred fold. In reference to this most remarkable book, we say in the words of the Gospel we have cited. "Who hath ears to hear let him hear."

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS. - The great trial of machines for reaping and mowing, under the management of Col. Wilder, President of the United States Agricultural Society, and other officers and committees, commences to-day at Syracuse, in this State-the mowing machines to be in operation on

Tuesday, July 14.
We presume the attendance will be large of parties interested in selling machines, and moderately so of farmers; though it is a very busy time with all who have hay or grain to cut, or corn growing, as these crops need their attention more than the machine-

Among the new contrivances for reaping grain is new automaton raker, that can be attached to any machine, which our correspondent thas describes The grain, as it falls upon the platform of the reaper. is carried sidewise by an endless apron, and reaches to a revolving axle, by which grain enough to just make a sheaf, or gavel, is caught as in a cradle, and by the simple revolution of the axle is dropped upon the field. He also says that the grass intended for trial is full grown, and will be quite mature enough to commence upon on Tuesday, and the rye-fields sufficiently mature by the time the Committee are ready to commence operations after the grass is cut.

ARE WE TO LOSE OUR FRUIT TREES?

The question that heads this article is a very serious ne. We published last year the saddening information of the loss of whole orchards of old apple trees in Massachusetts, and this year the news comes in from every part of the United States of dying, dead, or badly-diseased fruit trees of all kinds-not the exotics. but the most hardy native varieties. A correspondent in the last number of The Homestead, writing from

in the last number of The Homestead, writing from Granby, Conn., says.

"The hardiest fruit trees wear a blighted appearance. English cherries and apples are dying out, while apricots, pears, and even peaches, in the same exposed situations, endured the Winter well. I hear it raid that the trees are killed by the hard Winter, and it 'seems probable, as the last Winter is written 'the cold Winter.' But why have not the least hardy trees suffered the most? Is it caused by some insect unseen and unknown? Or is the whole thing plain to the sciertific? There was something similar last year. Hardy wild grapes died very generally in this region, while the Isabella lived and did well in equally exposed places."

while the Isabella lived and did well in equally ex-posed places."

H. S. Beebe, who writes us under date of Peru, La Salle County, Ill., July 7, for information how to kill the borers that are destroying the apple trees of that vicinity, says that unless a remedy is soon discovered the raising of apples must be given up, as the trees will all be destroyed, except the few that may be saved by the eternal vigilance of these who watch constantly and probe out the little destroyer. Mr. Beebe has tried ashes, soft soap, whitewashing, etc. without any advantage, and now begs any reader of THE TRIBUNE who can tell how to get rid of these worms to confer that favor upon his fellow-sufferers.

In this city and vicinity not only the fruit but other trees are denuded year after year of foliage, and if they do not die they will not bear fruit.

Last year, of all the thousand s of barrels of apples brought here for sale, we think it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to find a single barrel of fair, smooth, sound fruit. And as to peaches, we have given up the expectation of ever seeing again a basket full of fruit such as was common in years past, before the trees were afflicted by diseases which render it impossible to keep a peach-orchard in bearing more three four years.

As yet we have not begun to realize the great loss we shall suffer if the tree disease shall become as uni versal as the potatoe disease has been.

ARE OAKS PRODUCED WITHOUT ACORNS This question as to whether oaks are produced without acorns, seems to have set several people to thinking. Let them think. Thought is the germ that produces all that man can produce in improving the condition of life. The most useless mortal on earth is one who never thinks. None but an unthinking drone will say: "Let this question alone; Science has settled it long ago; why think more about it ?"

Science has not settled it, except by its ipsi dixit-

"it must be so-nothing ever was, ever will, or evel can be produced without seed of its kind." Perhaps so: we don't deny it; we only ask men to think. The thick oaks and other plants are produced—we can't tell how, and upon this point we give the thoughts of

thick oaks and other plants are produced—we can't tell how, and upon this point we give the thoughts of twe correspondents.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sire. This question, if satisfactorily demonstrated in the affirmative, will solve many grades of phenomena which have puzzled the savans. It opens the question whether the teaching given 1.800 years aimee, that unless the seed die it abideth alone, but if it die it then yieldeth much fruit," is to be interpreted literally or as a metaphor. It, in fact, invelves the inquiry whether the laws of generation and reproduction have not been greatly misarprehended by science, when it assumes that this teaching, if received as a literalism, is irrational and unsound, while it also suggests whether under the immutable laws of nature there are not in our own day a constant birth of rudimental forms of vegetable and animal life similar in principle to that alleged by science to have introduced these kingdoms on earth. The phenomena of the sudden appearance of wild grapes in the mid of cultivated laws, and in new-made mud-banks, of rare forms of fishes in recently formed basins of water, of snow-birds. Acc., have heretofore been explained on the assumption that all manifestations of life must necessarily spring from germs through the ordinary action of the laws of generation, while our credulity has been seriously taxed to quiet our skepticism of the alleged when and how these germs might have been planted. I am free to own my belief in the quoted teaching being true when interpreted literally, and my confidence in being able to show this by an appeal to nature's phenomena; but as I am conscious I am indebted to Spiritual impressions for my views thereon, and as knowledge thus originating is deemed by many to be but trans cendentalism. I feel it due to candor to thus first frankly define my position, and then if your columns are open to me, I will venture to defend the laws of generation and reproduction in harmony with the t-aching as a literalism and adcressing

Sir: It is a well-known Siet that the removal of one species of forest is followed by a growth of one entirely different, and it is supposed the one species has enhanced the materials necessary for its growth. while the soil has been gathering materials ad-

the other.

It is another well known fact that seeds buried in the ground below a certain depth retain their vitality for years, and, when brought under favorable circum-stances, germinate as surely as the seed of the past

Some time since, while excavating, a number of peach pitts were found, where they must have been buried for at least 30 years; they were planted, and produced trees. May not the removal of the dense foliage admit the warmth of the sun, and thereby wake from their long sleep the germs from the forests of past centuries supplied with more perfected materials for a more perfect growth than their progenitors, they to run their course and give place to a yet more advanced species in accordance with the great law of improvement?

How or when the first oak was made we know not plut may not this long sleep have imparted to the

How or when the first oak was made we know not; but may act this long sleep have imported to the buried germ a strength and vigor to be obtained only in this way, thereby producing a tree quite unlike its ancestor? The influence produced by this rest has engaged the attention of scientific minds, and it may yet prove a valuable auxiliary to a more rapid improvement in the productions of the earth.

May not the spirit or life-principle remain intactible and invisible, disrobed of material substance, yet retaining its power to draw from its surroundings a body—and may not this account for the fact that such germs are destitute of the leaves which invariably attend the newly planted acorn? That these suggestions may lead to a research into this interesting field of investigation is the wish of S. L. E. E.

COUNTRY ROADS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Traune Sin: The farmers of the State of New-York, as a class, are certainly not ignorant men. I put them down as intellectual. Indeed, in this section of Otsego County one can produce from these hills a class of farmers not to be outdone by any in the State for strong good sense, and they are a reading people. Those with whom I associate are men who take from three to six weekly papers. Well, you would think that men of this stamp could make a good read! To be sure they could. And you would imagine that they would hink so much of their horses, the wear and tear of vehicles, to say nothing of their own comfort, that sometimes they would for their personal convenience see to the good state of the roads. But such does not appear to be the fact. I have seen a stone twice as big as a man's head lay for weeks in the wheel-track, and every wagon that came along won floundering over that stone; and I have seen a hole in a bridge remain open for three months, large enough to take in a horse's foot, but, fortunately, no horse went through. I have heard persons say in passing over the stone or the bridge: "That stone should not be there:" "That hole will break some horse's leg," but this was all—the remark did not remove the stone not mend the hole. County one can produce from these hills a class of

this was all—the remark did not remove the stone nor mend the hole.

If I know anything of country life and living, I know this—that there is a great comfort and a personal satisfaction in riding over good roads, while to ride over poor roads has no other tendency than to keep a man in a passion, and, if he be unregenerated, to take his Father's name in vain. There can certainly be no satisfaction, or a hot Summer day, to ride over a road Father's name in vais. There can certainly be no satisfaction, or a hot Summer day, to ride over a road chock full of stones, or knee-deep in mud. To be sure, there is no "accounting for taste," and there may be those who like it. I dislike bad roads, and there is no reason why we should have them. I will conclude, then, by laying down a few self-evident propositions not to be found in Euclid or Playfair.

1. Black muck will not make a bard road.

Big stones are not easy things to ride over. Throw out your stones, and you will not ride over them.
4. Use gravel instead of muck, and your road will

be hard.

5. See that the sluices and water-courses are all clear.

clear.
6. Any small piece of road you use a great deal, keep it hard and good. It will pay to do so.
7. The wear and tear of a wagon depends a great deal upon what kind of road it is used upon.
8. Ask the blacksmith how nine-tenths of the springe are broken, and he will tell you. A Good Cow.-Sewall Blood of Waltham, Mass.

eays he has a cow of the common, or native breed, that gave, in the seven days ending July 2, four hundred and thirty-five pounds of milk.

FIRES.

THE FIRE PN MAIDEN LANE.

The losses and insurance of the parties occupying the building No. 73 Maiden lane, in which a fire curred as reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE, are as fol-

Loss of Thiery & Co., pecketbook manufacturer, who occupied the fourth floor, \$3,000. Insured for \$1,200 in the North American Insurance Company of Loss of S. Wolf, cap manufacturer, \$1,000. Insur

in the following Companies: Relief, \$2,000; Mechanics and Traden', \$1,000; St. Mark's, \$3,000; Hamilton

\$2,000; Rutgers, \$2,000. Total \$10,000.

Loss of S. Phillips, fur manufacturer, \$1,000. Insured for \$7,500 as follows: Rutgers, \$2,500; Piremen's, \$2,500; North Western, \$2,500. The building is owned by G. H. Schneider, and is damaged to the

FIRE IN FORSTTH STREET. Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the milk depot of Frederick Drapp, No. 79 Forsyth street. Damage

trifling.

The Terra Haute, Alten and St. Louis Railroad Company yesterday brought to this city 221 troops, destined for Utah. They were from Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and were under commissed of Capt. Duncan, United Systes Rifles, The other officers accompanying were Captain Anderson, Second Dragoons; Lieut. Jackson, Rifles; and Lieut. Lee, Second Cavalry. These troops were at once placed on the Pacific Railroad care, and left at 3 p. m., for Jefferson City by rail, and thence to Fort Leavenworth by the Lightning Line. They are mostly recruits, and will be assigned to companies en route to Utah on their arrival at Fort Leavenworth. [St. Louis Rapub. 9th. From Kassas.—The preparations for the Utah epedition are going on with great zeal at Fort Leavenworth. It is understood that the troops will be sent out in three divisions, so that they may encamp at different points, and thereby be sure of an abundance of grass for the horses and cattle. General Harney will soon be prepared to move at the head of the whole force, and we have no doubt of his being able to resider a good account of himself, whether in Utah de elewhere. Up to Menday last, to which time out advices reach, nothing had been heard from Golonel Sunner's command, except that he was within some fifteen miles of Ash Hollow.